

WHERE FARMING IS PROFITABLE

The Future of Great Possibilities.

Some idea of the great wealth that the Western Canada farmer had in view a few years ago is now being realized. The amount received from the sale of wheat, oats, barley, flax and soy in 1917 was \$270,000,000, while the sales of live stock at Winnipeg alone netted \$40,000,000 additional. Of this sum hogs alone gave over eleven million dollars. The increases at Calgary and Edmonton were over 6 1/2 million dollars.

This money, so easily earned, is being spent in improvements in farm property, purchasing additional land, buying tractors, automobiles, and improving home conditions, providing electric light, steam heat, new furniture, pianos, buying Victory bonds, paying off old debts, etc.

Over five hundred tractors were sold in Southern Alberta in 1917. One implement agent reports that the increase in his business in 1917, over that of 1916, was equal to the total business in 1915. It is the same story all over the country. And it is not this evidence alone which proves the advancement and growth of the three prairie provinces, but the large increase in the number of settlers; the improvement in the extent of the cultivated areas and agricultural production; the increase in value of which over 1916 was \$77,000,000.

This wonderful progress that has been made in agriculture in Western Canada is but the beginning which marks the future of the greatest agricultural country on the continent, showing a future of great possibilities. There are millions of acres yet uncultivated, and of land as good as any of that which is now giving its owners a return of from twenty to thirty dollars an acre, figures that in many cases represent the cost of the land, with all cultivation costs included. It is true that the cost of production has increased during the past few years, but the price of the product has also increased to a figure which leaves a large balance to the credit of the producer.

The following table shows how this works out:

	1913	1917
FARM NEEDS,	Price	Price
Machinery—	in bus.	in bus.
Self binder	100	100
Mower	70	38
8 H. P. gas engine	250	112
Seed drill	122	60
Cream separator	87	38
Building—		
Bathroom, sink and septic tank	300	127
Pressure tank system	156	118
Steel shingles, per 100 sq. ft.	7	4
Lumber, per 1,000 ft.		
Hemlock	28	17
Pine	47	32
Bricks, per M.	16	8
Cement, per 350 lbs.	2.5	1.2
Steel fence, 40 rods.	15	10
Paint, per 10 gals.	25	19
Pianos	440	215
Clothing and food—		
Sugar, per cwt.	6.2	4.9
Cottonseed, per ton.	50	24
Linsed, per ton.	50	25
Blue serge suit	31	17

Percentage increases are shown in another way, leading to the same conclusion, from consultation of the Department of Labor's review of prices. Taking 100 as the index number of normal production in the decade from 1890 to 1900, the increases in prices of farm products have slightly outdistanced the increases in his needs.

	1913	1916	1917	Inc.
Grains and fodder	138	200	230	103
Animals and meats	176	213	203	60
Dairy produce	145	184	229	58
Bldg. materials	143	179	229	58
House furnishings	126	163	205	64
Implement	105	139	190	90

—Advertisement.

Defined.

"Her moistened eyes were fairly blazing at me with rage."

"I see an attack of liquid fire."

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies, when Boschee's German Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-one years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Made in America and sold for more than half a century.—Adv.

The poor woman who thinks her husband knows how to cook is entitled to a lot of sympathy.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 40 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels. Ad.

Paternal Piquancy.
"Say, pop, do airplanes fight in the war zone?"
"No, my son; they fight in the ozone."

COLDS
Head or chest—no best treated "externally."
VICKS VAPORUB

DARING FLYERS AVENGE LONDON

For Every Bomb Dropped in England 999 Are Sent Down in Germany.

SILENCE MANY BATTERIES

Feature of the Air Combat Is the Continuous Gallantry and Audacity of the Pilots—Difference in Strategy.

London.—Captain M., one of the British Flying corps, ambled watchfully behind a great bank of rolling clouds, spied in a rift below a German patrol of six machines. The combat was short, sharp and unequal. A German dived headlong for the earth. His leader swept out of formation to meet the daring Britisher and followed suit. Enraged, the four others dashed for our man simultaneously, firing as they came. For the latter only one course was optional. Sweeping low from the sky until he almost skimmed the treetops and the roofs of the houses he reached home in safety.

Which is to relate a recent by-the-way air raid incident in that thrilling and most audacious factor of up-to-date warfare, aerial activity. When the day is clear and bright or when the hunter's moon illuminates the night the pilots and observers of the Royal Flying corps work overtime, and then some. From dawn to dawn, without intermission, until the rain clouds gather or the fresh wind grows too unruly, they are hard at it, fighting high up among the clouds or bombing railways, ammunition dumps, aerodromes and billets in back villages.

Nine Hundred and Ninety-Nine for One

For every bomb on London in a German raid there have been 999 dropped by our men on points and posts behind their lines. In this new warfare of give and take while the Boches are busy over England the English are busier over Boche land. In a single day as the result of aerial observation 127 hostile batteries were silenced, 28 gun pits were destroyed, 80 men were bombed and over 60 explosions were caused in ammunition dumps.

In two short months 12,939 bombs, aggregating a weight of 238 tons, were placed at the disposal of troops, intrenchments and batteries in the enemy lines. The R. F. C. in the period from Saturday, February 10, to Wednesday, February 20, accounted for 70 German airplanes with a loss of 12. The naval airman bagged a further eight without loss and the French were responsible for 26.

The German airmen are not lacking in courage, but the policy of their commanders appears to be to maneuver them in large formations, 15 and 20 at a time. Six is a common party. The "tip and run" strategy of their bombers is only of advantage at night. From a great altitude they "lay their eggs" indiscriminately and then make off at a breakneck speed for their base. The larger types of machines, such as the triplane, are greatly favored. And more than anything they are lacking

in that code of traditions fostered by the British navy and so admirably developed by the airmen.

The outstanding feature of the air combat is the continuous gallantry and audacity of the British pilots. One youthful veteran, attacked by a fighting formation of Boches, fired into one machine, which turned over on its back and spun down out of control. Then he turned his attention to another and fired 200 rounds into it. Suddenly it went into a spin and crashed.

Out with a battle flight of our own the following day he added another German to his bag. Then, to make full measure that day, he spun lower and fired an observation balloon. In the afternoon he finished the aggregate of four enemy airplanes and a balloon in three days.

Two British machines photography-bound ran up against half a dozen of the enemy's. Strictly speaking, theirs was a noncombatant craft, but, annoyed at the interruption, they laid about the enemy with their machine gun to such effect that in a short time they had knocked out two of their attackers. The rest then flew away and the Britons returned in peace to their picture making.

Recently our bombers achieved a direct hit on a German army kitchen with results which, according to a prisoner's story, were disastrous. Immediately the Germans retaliated by bombing our hospitals and stretcher bearers behind the lines.

MAIL TO SOLDIERS IS OVERBURDENED

Parcel Post Is Loaded Down With Unnecessary Articles for Army Men.

PRIVILEGE MAY BE CURTAILED

Postoffice Department Statement Asserts That Large Number of Articles So Carried Can Be Purchased at Canteens.

Washington.—That the parcel post mails to soldiers in France are greatly burdened by reason of so many unnecessary articles being mailed, and that there may arise a necessity for curtailing the parcel post privilege to soldiers are shown in the following statement given out by the Post Office department:

Recently a government transport reached France carrying to the soldiers at the front 715,980 letters and 335,840 pieces of parcel post and newspapers. The letters weighed 8 1/2 tons and the parcels and papers in excess of 113 tons. By reason of the bulkiness of the mail, this shipment took up in excess of 12,000 cubic feet of space on the transport. This means a slice of the ship's cargo space 100 feet long, 10 feet high, and 12 feet wide. The 715,980 letters went into 346 sacks but

AMERICAN'S WAR TROPHY



The helmet of a German underofficer captured by Sergt. Major Charles H. Smith of Brooklyn who has just returned from Europe after serving three years with the British army in France, Gallipoli, Salonica and on the Macedonian front. Sergeant Smith, a naturalized American of English birth heard the call of his mother land when fifty years old. He spent his fifty-third birthday on the ship bound for home after his discharge from the British army for physical disability. He is now lecturing on his experiences in the trenches.

Note the inscription on the front of the helmet: "Mit Gott Für König und Vaterland." "With God for King and Fatherland."

the pieces of parcel post and papers required 7,452 sacks. When this mail was unloaded at a French port the letters filled completely one of the small French cars, which are half the size of the American mail cars, but the parcels and papers required a train of 19 cars.

Waits for Days on Cars.

The mail that is unloaded from the ships must frequently wait days at the port before cars can be spared from the heavily burdened railroads in France to move the mail.

When the United States army postal service was first inaugurated mail reached all of the camps in the country in one to two days, according to distance and train connections. Today mail, by reason of its vast volume and the heavy demands on the railroads, frequently takes six days to reach General Pershing's headquarters.

According to a report from New York and Chicago of some of the contents of this parcel post matter to the troops, a 12-hour inspection of the parcel post as it was being searched for inflammables and explosives disclosed, among other things, 1,642 boxes of matches, 361 cans of solidified alcohol, 224 cigar lighters (all of these of the greatest menace to the safety of the ship), 1,248 cakes, 3,818 packages of candles, 1,332 bars of chocolate, besides countless scores of useful, as well as useless, articles, including a bouquet of artificial flowers, a baby outfit, and a bottle of whiskey.

The question this state of affairs raises is: Why send apples and oranges that become bruised in the long transit and rot in the stuffy holds of the ships, when the recreation rooms of the Young Men's Christian association and other welfare organizations serve fruit fresh from Italy and Spain, that takes up no cargo space; why send cakes and candies and chewing gum, when the post canteens sell 17 varieties of cakes and cookies, fresh baked in France, at American prices, or a bare shade higher; why try to send across vast quantities of matches, which endanger the ship and which is a penitentiary offense to place even in the domestic mails?

Can Buy Same Articles in France.

Two-thirds of the articles found in a 12-hour inspection tour when working the soldiers' parcel post are on General Pershing's canteen list and sold in retail quantities to the soldiers at practically wholesale prices.

The question will have to be answered by the relatives of the soldiers, or it will, of military necessity, be answered drastically by the authorities in France charged with the responsibility for the success of this war.

BOMB INVENTED BY STUDENT

New Missile Will Explode at Any Given Distance of "Drop," Claims Inventor.

Eugene, Ore.—A student in the University of Oregon battalion has invented a bomb that will explode at any given distance of "drop." The bomb can be hurled horizontally and will not explode, but when dropped it is so arranged that it will explode after any number of feet fall—the length of harmless fall being regulated by an attachment. If the bomb proves satisfactory under tests that are now being made it will be turned over to the war department for use by aviators.

No More Flour Paste.

Hutchinson, Kan.—No more will Hutchinson, or for that matter, Kansas, paper hangers use wheat flour in making their paste. Strict orders have been issued by State Food Administrator Walter P. Innis against using wheat flour in making paste. He recommends the use of commercial paste instead.

LEND YOUR MONEY TO HELP WIN WAR

Help Properly Equip Your Own Son and Other Soldier Boys Over There.

DUTY OF ALL TO BUY BONDS

Liberty Loans to Uncle Sam is Best Guarantee of Our Fighters Safe Return Home—Do Not Hesitate.

(By ROLAND G. USHER of the Vigilantes.)

Put it to yourself straight now. You know perfectly well that you would feel ashamed to keep your boy out of the ranks if he wanted to go. You know perfectly well that you would probably feel ashamed before your neighbors if they knew that the boy was sticking at home. But have you ever asked yourself whether you felt ashamed that you were keeping your dollars tight in your jeans instead of lending your dollars to the war as well as your boy? If you have not got a boy you probably would feel that he ought to go if you had one. You have got some dollars, why don't you send them?

Think again; if you have sent a boy over there, don't you know for certain whether that boy will come back. God grant that he may. But he went, just the same, knowing fully just as you did that he might not come back. You gave the dearest thing you had in the world to the government freely, for the cause of democracy. You were glad to do it; you felt fine about it. You still feel that if you had it to do over again you would not do anything else. But I will wager anything you like that you have a lot of money that you can lend to the government without hurting yourself at all, and which you are hanging on to until it screams. Think of it. Those dollars will be perfectly sure to come back if you lend them to the government. The government guarantees that. Why should you therefore be so afraid to loose your clutch on them. The great risk you have already taken and did it because it was a worthy and a noble thing to do. The thing which is no risk at all and yet which is just as necessary to the war as the other, you hesitate about.

Dollars Will Come Back.

Let me suppose for a moment that you have not yet sent your boy. I will wager you have a sneaking feeling that he ought to go. He has too. In this case, I won't have to make a wager about it—you have not sent your dollars. If you hesitate to send the boy because you are afraid he may not come back, you have a perfectly explainable reason, but you have not got a good reason why you should not send your dollars. They will come back, you may be sure of it. Not only will they come back, the government will pay you interest on them in the meantime. You will lend the government your capital and will get a return on it. Far from losing anything, you will make something. Why hesitate?

Look at it from another point of view. If your boy has not gone, or if you have no son, your neighbors who have sons have sent them. Those boys are going into danger. They are going to need guns, food, artillery, ships, and airplanes, not only to enable them to do what they went over there to do—beat the Germans out of sight—but to keep them safe. If they don't have those things they certainly won't come back at all. You know perfectly well, however tight-fisted you may be, or however mean you may think yourself—and you are not half as mean as that—you would not hurt your neighbor's son just because a few dollars stood in the way. You would feel so ashamed of yourself for the rest of your life you would not be able to shave in the morning. Your neighbors' sons and your friends' sons that you have known all your life need the things your money can buy for them, and it is going to go mighty hard with them if they don't get them.

Make Your Money Help.

Now put it to yourself straight. If the thing was a little nearer to you so that you really saw your neighbor's son actually without food because you had declined to give it to him, you would not hesitate for a moment what to do. The difficulty is here, that the thing is on so large a scale that you do not realize that your failure to lend your money to the government is going to result very probably in depriving that particular boy of things he needs. You can say, if you like, there are so many millions of them that it will be some other fellow's son that will go without. I hope you won't get much comfort out of that, because it is the same old thing. You would not hurt him either if you saw him and knew he was in want; but because you don't see him, because he is somewhere in France, you forget about him and don't stop to think that he wants a thing you would not hesitate to give him if you knew him.

Why hesitate, then, to lend your dollars to the government? They are the only thing that can really do this business. They are the only thing that can put tools into the boys' hands over there to kill the Germans with. Don't hesitate any longer now; get it straight, and go down and buy a bond and feel better about it for the rest of your life.

WOMAN WORKS 15 HOURS A DAY

Marvelous Story of Woman's Change from Weakness to Strength by Taking Druggist's Advice.

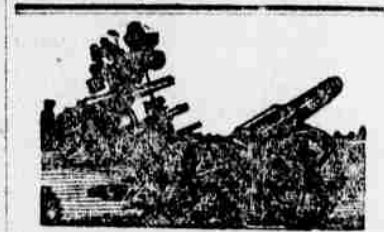
Peru, Ind.—"I suffered from a displacement with backache and dragging down pains so badly that at times I could not be on my feet and it did not seem as though I could stand it. I tried different medicines without any benefit and several doctors told me nothing but an operation would do me any good. My druggist told me of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it with the result that I am now well and strong. I get up in the morning at four o'clock, do my housework, then go to a factory and work all day, come home and get supper and feel good. I don't know how many of my friends I have told what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—Mrs. ANNA METERIANO, 86 West 10th St., Peru, Ind.

Women who suffer from any such ailments should not fail to try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Accounting for it. "He wrote me a very lame apology." "But, then, you know, he's sprained his wrist."

Old People Who Are Feeble and Children Who Are Pale and Weak Would be greatly benefited by the tonic strength-giving Dr. J. C. GROVE'S TASTEFUL CHILD TONIC. It purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the whole system. General strengthening tonic for adults and children. 50c.

They love their land because it is their own, and scorn to give aught other reason why.—Hullock.



Red-blooded men of courage are on the firing line—and there are many anemic, weak, discouraged men and women left at home.

At this time of the year most people suffer from a condition often called Spring Fever. They feel tired, worn out, before the day is half thru. They may have frequent headaches and sometimes "pimply" or pale skin.

Bloodless people, thin, anemic people, those with pale cheeks and lips, who have a poor appetite and feel that tired, worn or feverish condition in the springtime of the year, should try the refreshing tonic powers of a good alternative and blood purifier. Such a one is extracted from Blood root, Golden Seal and Stone root, Queen's root and Oregon Grape root, made up with chemically pure glycerine and without the use of alcohol. This can be obtained in ready-to-use tablet form in sixty-cent vials, as druggists have sold it for fifty years as Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a standard remedy that can be obtained in tablet or liquid form.

A good purge should be taken once a week even by persons who have a movement daily, in order to eliminate matter which may remain and cause a condition of auto-intoxication, poisoning the whole system. To clean the system at least once a week is to practice health measures. There is nothing so good for this purpose as tiny pills made up of the May-apple, leaves of aloes and jalap, and sold by almost all druggists in this country as Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, sugar-coated, easy to take.

Alamo Farm Light Plant
Provides Electricity for light and household power, at small cost. Simple—silent—safe; needs little attention—takes care of itself. Latest improved type of Electric Plant, built to last a life time. Write for particulars to-day.
WEBER IMP. & AUTO CO., 1200 Locust, St. Louis.

A Distinction.
"Your friend is a great talker, isn't he?"
"No, but he's an incessant one."

FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription ointment—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots. Simply get an ounce of ointment—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength ointment, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

When a fool is unable to disprove the assertions of a wise man he can at least call him an idiot.

\$100 Reward, \$100
Catarrh is a local disease greatly induced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and restores nature to doing its work. \$100.00 for any case of Catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE fails to cure. Druggists 50c. Testimonials free. J. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

To remain a favorite never ask a favor.

When Your Eyes Need Care
Try Murine Eye Remedy
No stinging—Just Eye Comfort. It cures all eye troubles. Sold everywhere.
KODAK SAFETY FILM CO., CHICAGO